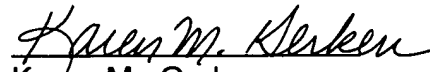


originally filed and do not introduce any new matter.

The specification has been amended to correct minor typographical errors.

In light of the foregoing, the subject application is in condition for examination on the merits. Early, favorable action on the merits of the subject application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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APPENDIX  
AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

Amend the specification as follows:

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 17, line 6 and ending on page 17, line 12 with the following paragraph:

-- It is preferred that the layer 21 cover each crack 18 in its entirety or substantially in its entirety. Fig. 2 illustrates the cracks 18 in their entireties covered by layer 21. In some cases, however, such as where a crack meets frame 16, it may not be feasible for the layer 21 to cover the crack in its entirety, such as due to the need to maintain a peripheral gap between the [fame] frame and the perimeter of the layer. Accordingly, the layer 21 should cover a substantial portion of the one or more cracks 18 and, preferably, should cover as much as possible of cracks 18--.

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 21, line 5 and ending on page 21, line 12 with the following paragraph:

-- The polymeric material 20 may be supplied as a one-component supply system, as shown by Fig. 1, or a two-component supply system, as explained further below. In the one-component supply system of Fig. 1, mixing takes place in a tank or container 34 of spraying device 22, which has a discharge device or nozzle 36 for spraying or discharging the fluidic polymeric material from the container 34. As an example of a one-component supply system, container 34 contains a polymeric blend such as a polymeric[/]polyol, polyurethane prepolymer and a polymeric hydrocarbon propellant to be delivered as a foam from delivery device 36--.

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 6 and ending on page 29, line

6 with the following paragraph:

-- The present invention may be used to stabilize and/or remove window panes in buildings, vehicles and other fabrications or constructions. The present invention may be used on planar and non-planar window panes of various types of window structures. In accordance with the present invention, a shattered, broken or cracked window pane is bonded with a layer of unifying material into a cohesive, integral mass which can be controllably removed from a window frame as one or more integral and unitary pieces. The layer of unifying material quickly bonds or adheres to the window pane, such that the window pane is stabilized and may be removed shortly after the layer of unifying material is applied. The relatively quick cure time for the unifying material makes the present invention particularly well suited for stabilizing and/or removing window panes in time critical situations. Holes, openings or voids in window panes can be covered and sealed in accordance with the present invention, with or without the use of a patch. However, a patch may be useful for closing off and sealing relatively large holes which would be difficult to fill with the polymeric material alone. The layer of unifying material may be pre-formed or may be formed in situ as a result of applying the unifying material to the window pane. The layer of unifying material is resistant to environmental elements and, if desired, may be safely left in place for some time after application to the window pane. Removal of a window pane in accordance with the present invention ensures that fragments of the window pane remain attached to the cohesive mass and are not separated or scattered during removal and disposal. Accordingly, the need to collect and dispose of [may] any scattered pieces of the window pane is eliminated. Even where the cohesive mass is

removed as a plurality of relatively large pieces, the pieces are not injurious due to their large size and the protection provided by the layer of unifying material--.